HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# FOREIGN POLICY VOCABULARY AND SCENARIOS

**\_\_\_\_\_1. A nation that follows a policy of non-involvement in world affairs, refuses to join alliances or international organizations, and avoids conflicts with other nations follows this foreign policy type** –

1. Isolationist
2. Imperialist
3. Interventionist

**\_\_\_\_\_2. A strong nation that controls the politics, economics, land, and natural resources of weaker nations without the consent of the people is** –

1. Isolationist
2. Imperialist
3. Interventionist

\_\_\_\_\_3. If a strong nation interferes in a weaker nation’s political or economic affairs, hoping to change the weaker nation’s government but not to “take over” then it is practicing -

1. Isolationism
2. Imperialism
3. Interventionism

\_\_\_\_\_4. In the 1980s, the United States sent food and medicine to the people of Ethiopia, because there was widespread famine caused by drought and corrupt governments who were trying to starve their enemies. The USA never attempted to control Ethiopia’s government or economy, but it did attempt to influence the nation’s health in a positive way.

1. Isolationism
2. Imperialism
3. Interventionism

\_\_\_\_\_5. After the Spanish-American War in 1898, the United States bought the Philippine Islands from Spain for $20 Million. The people of the Philippines did not want to be a possession of the United States and were not involved with these negotiations. For three (3) years, Filipino freedom fighters led by Emilio Aguinaldo fought the United States military; many thousands of Filipinos died. By 1901, the United States had complete political and economic control over the Philippine Islands.

1. Isolationism
2. Imperialism
3. Interventionism

\_\_\_\_\_6. When George Washington left the Presidency, he gave a famous speech called the “Farewell Address.” (It was printed in newspapers.) In this speech, he advised the USA to avoid alliances with European nations and to *stay out* of the affairs of Europe.

1. Isolationism
2. Interventionism
3. Imperialism

\_\_\_\_\_7. In 1867, the United States bought Alaska from the Russian government for $7.2 Million dollars. Native Alaskans were never consulted and were perhaps surprised to learn that the United States claimed the right to own the land and rule the place both economically and politically. Aleutians had lived on this land for thousand of years!

1. Isolationism
2. Interventionism
3. Imperialism

\_\_\_\_\_8. During the 1920s and 1930s, the United States was concerned with its own problems: namely, the Great Depression. When fascist dictators like Mussolini, Hitler, and Franco took over parts of Europe, the United States did not get involved with the politics of these nations. These fascist dictators were often militarily aggressive. Mussolini attacked Albania, Ethiopia, and Libya; Hitler invaded Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and France. Despite all of this the United States did not act.

1. Isolationism
2. Interventionism
3. Imperialism

\_\_\_\_\_9. During the 1980s, a racist government called apartheid ruled over South Africa. Although 90% of South Africans were black, only whites could vote or live in certain cities. The United States did not approve of this racist government. The United States set up an economic embargo against South Africa. We refused to trade with South Africa and would not purchase any products made in that nation. Eventually, the South African economy collapsed, apartheid ended, and black South Africans gained equal rights under the law. Nelson Mandela was the nation’s first black president.

1. Isolationism
2. Interventionism
3. Imperialism

\_\_\_\_\_10. Because the United States opposes communism, Cuba has been under an economic embargo for almost fifty (50) years now. Fidel Castro and his brother Raul still rule the nation, but no trade exists between the United States and Cuba, and travel restrictions are enforced between the two neighboring countries.

1. Isolationism
2. Interventionism
3. Imperialism

\_\_\_\_\_11. During the Mexican-American War, the United States military defeated Mexico in battle. After the war ended, Mexicans were forced to sign the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. In the treaty, the United States forced Mexico to cede, or give up, thousands of square miles of land in the Southwest. Today, the United States rules over the land economically and politically – California, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, and Texas.

1. Isolationism
2. Interventionism
3. Imperialism